

R E M A R K S

The Official Action alleges that the claims contain subject matter that "was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention."

The enclosed Declaration from the inventor shows that the disclosed system uses components and technologies that are well understood and could be designed without any experimentation. This declaration is also supported by the Declaration of the undersigned.

In particular, the inventor's Declaration shows how multiplexing and group ringing is well-known and routine, by citing references mentioned in the present specification as well as other references. The inventor's Declaration also explains how the present specification describes using ringing circuits that are essentially the same as pre-existing ringing circuits.

The Examiner now has a heavy burden to overcome the specific factual allegations in the accompanying Declarations.

Furthermore, the claims have been amended to avoid using phrases that the Examiner contends cover new matter.

The Examiner cites three references U.S. 6,594,345 (Vinson); U.S. Patent 5,166,972 (Smith) and U.S. Patent 6,418,216 (Harrison). The enclosed inventor's Declaration shows that the inventor conceived his invention prior to Vinson and

Harrison and promptly reduced it to practice by filing a patent application.

The inventor recognized the benefit of ringing the entire general public, so it would be quickly made aware of any potential danger from catastrophes like terrorist attacks or any other grave concerns. The general public would have a chance to quickly take safety precautions after being awakened and alerted to a danger. This would avoid panic, and then allow the public to get specific information via radio or television.

The Examiner cited 6 patents partially covering a warning situation. The Smith Patent mainly issues a limited warning to a selected, small hunt group that has subscribed to this special warning service, and has nothing to do with alerting the general public at large. The Smith system requires verification that the targeted parties are entitled to receive the particular hunt group service.

In fact, the Smith Patent, even in the Abstract, mentions the verification process required to be certain that the particular phones in the hunt group are entitled to the warning service, certainly not anticipating warning the general public as the present system would do.

The patents to Harrison and Vinson are no longer prior art under the Rule 131 Declarations. Regardless, they also are limited to a private group of subscribers for the special service, which subscribers must apply and pay for, the opposite of general public availability.

All of this verification done by the cited references consumes precious time,

overloads phone lines, and does not give an alarm or warning of a serious problem quickly enough to the entire general public.

To emphasize, Smith, Harrison, and Vinson do not anticipate or vitiate the present application in any way.

The present application discloses a special alert signal which can be given by the telephone company through their general offices with enough processing power to render a fractional speedy double short ring, which will quickly alert the entire general public to a problem. The parties do not have to pick up the telephone receiver or go off-hook, and tie up phone lines.

Again, none of the patents cited in the Action render this superior rapid service to the general public. The prior art method of testing and verifying will only lose more time, when speed is of the essence -- one of the major benefits of the disclosed system.

This presently disclosed alert warning (which will go as well to all police, fire, defense, medical and guard people) will also be superior and even economical when one considers all the overtime which has to be spent regularly keeping safety personnel on duty for every Orange Alert from the Homeland Security office. They can be called only when really needed.

In addition, the Federal Homeland Security people, by using the present system, will be able to immediately warn the closest telephone central office to a specific problem (e.g., emergencies like the Bhopal Chemical explosion in India some 20 years ago). The phone company will be able in a very short time to warn the entire general

public in their area quickly, because it needs no identification or any other slowing down of the warning. Many lives might be saved, or at least, there will be fewer people injured if we have an early warning like that disclosed in this application.

Last but not least, this fractionated short double ring, which does not require anyone to answer a phone and go off-hook, will not in any way interfere with or overload anyone's telephone line, so as to cause anyone inconvenience.

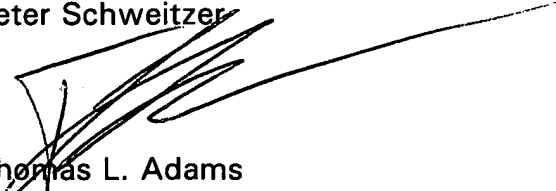
Moreover, the 9/11 WTC Commission, among other things, is emphasizing the poor communication between governmental agencies and people, as contributing greatly to the disaster we had. This system will fill that need.

CONCLUSIONS

The claims and specification are adequate and references critical to the Examiner's rejection can no longer be cited against the claims.

It is believed that the foregoing fully responds to the objections and rejections entered by the Examiner and places this application in condition for allowance, which action is respectfully requested.


Respectfully submitted,
Peter Schweitzer



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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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